Going On Now on the Gulf Coast of Louisiana and Mississippi-Supreme Court to Pass on It-Richest Oyster Beds in the World at Stake in a Puzzling Suit.

NEW OBLEANS, March 19 .- The States of Louisiana and Mississippi have now before the Supreme Court of the United States a case that is likely to give the Justices a great deal of trouble because of the confused and contradictory evidence. It concerns the water boundary of Louisiana and Mis-

Once the disputed territory was valueless. To-day it is one of the most valuable pieces of property on the Gulf coast because of its oyster beds.

J. 3. Bayier of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, who has just made a survey of the Louisiana oyster reefs, reports that it is the finest oyster ground in the world, Chesapeake Bay not comparing with it. The total area of tidal bottoms is seven million acres, of which four million acres are well adapted to the growth of

A sample oyster reef, that on Grand Bayou, has yielded more than \$400 an acre. The oysters are unsurpassed in quality and size, Mr. Bayler reports, and are marketable within two years from the time the shells are placed in the water.

For a small section of the disputed territory a Mississippi packer has offered \$200,000 a year. It can be imagined from this offer how valuable the territory in dispute is and why the two States are fighting so fiercely for this uninhabited march and sound.

A compromise has been arranged until the case shall be decided, and both Louisiana and Mississippi oystermen are taking oysters from the natural reefs.

What is the water boundary between the two States?

Louisiana was admitted to the Union first and the boundaries were fixed by Congress. It has therefore somewhat of a priority claim, as Congress could not afterward take away any of its territory to give it to Mississippi.

Unfortunately Congress was unaware of the unstable condition of the land, as well as the water, on the Gulf coast, and, instead of fixing the boundary by means of longitude and latitude, it used rivers, channels, islands and other changeable or movable objects as boundary posts. These might have served elsewhere, but on the Gulf coast the system is as unsafe as it would be to fix the limits of farms by crows or blackbirds.

The natural changes that have been going on in Louisiana in the last hundred years would drive the average mapmaker insane if he tried to keep up with them. Islands have been born and have died, rivers have appeared and disappeared.

It has been easy to keep track of the Mississippi River boundary, for that section is thickly populated and every change that takes place there is recorded. It is necessary, however, for the two States to keep books on the subject and adopt a clearing house system.

Some years ago, by special treaty, they made a swap. There were a dozen pieces of Mississippi which had moved over into Louisiana by the eccentricities of the Mississippi, and as many Louisiana islands that had annexed themselves to Mississippi. An exchange was made, the areas thus swapped being about equal in acreage. Another exchange will soon be due. Turnbull Island, formerly a part of Wilkinson county, Miss., is now in Pointe Coupée parish, La., whereas Durango plantation, Louisiana, has moved into Mississippi.

De Soto Point, La., is now an inland portion of Mississippi, while as compensation Pitcher's Point, Miss., has become Louisiana ground. Terrapin Neck, La., has been lost to that State, while the famous Davis Island, the seat of Hurricane plantation and the home of the Davis family, which gave the Confederacy its only President, is in the process of being absorbed by Louisiana.

A swap, however, can easily be made, and it will not need any judgment of the United States Supreme Court to rearrange the boundaries.

On the Gulf Coast, however, it is different because the country is even more unstable there, and because a large part of it is uninhabited. Here the process described in the early part of the book of Genesis is going on, for the land and water are not bret separate.

The changes going on from year to year are almost incredible, and as marvellous as those made by the shifting sands of the desert. The confusion is increased by the early French nomenclature, for they treated the Mississippi as the ocean and called points

capes and bends bays.

Many of the lakes, like Lake Borgne, are only bays; gulfs like Grand Gulf are only whirlpools. Moreover, the French called the swamps prairies, and elevations in the low country islands, they being islands in times of very high water.

It is, however, when we come to the configuration of the land that the greatest confusion occurs, owing to the changes that have taken place. There are some eighty maps of the disputed territory, but they only create confusion by the differences they show.

Even the most modern maps of Louisians. are faulty, for a new one would have to be made every year to be correct, because of the crevasses, the sinking of land/here. the raising there from overflow deposits, the change of channel or current, the sweeping away or cutting up of islands by gulf

hurricanes and other natural causes. The Atchafalaya River, which in its depth. width and volume of discharge equals any American river on the Atlantic, is on none of the old maps of Louisiana. It did not

exist when they were made. It is, however, in the islands that the greatest revolution has taken place, and it is on this point that the United States Supreme Court will have to pass.

The older maps represent the parish of St. Bernard as extending some thirty miles out beyond Lake Borgne. It is marked, as all of them are, solid land. Beyond it, fringing the southern Mississippi coast, is a range of islands, St. Joseph, Cat, Ship. Horn, Petit Bois, and other islands, visited described and named by Bienville when the Louisiana colony was first planted on

on the canal.

Commissioner Pepper discusses markets and trade and the opportunities for American commerce, both as the result of railway extension and as a consequence of the permanent demand which may be created. He gives numerous instances of the preference for rolling stock, from the United States, especially for locomotives. He says that the mills of this country can compete with Europe in supplying steel rails and that bridges can be built for South America as profitably as for Egypt.

He also analyzes the present unsatisfactory export trade of this country. In the commercial war between Great Britain and Germany, the commissioner says, Germany is gaining the advantage. He does not think it desirable for manufacturers in the United States to attempt competition with the cheapest grade of German articles, but quotes the opinion of South American firms that a reaction from cheap German goods has begun and that the United States can supply the goods of better quality which are now in demand. the coast of Mississippi.

The boundary between the two States is fixed by the islands off their coast, but here comes the confusion, for all the eastern coast of St. Bernard consists now of islands nobody knows how many, but probably several hundred. As the boundary of Louisi ana was fixed at so many leagues from the mainland, including all islands within that island, it is now a question of what is the

If the St. Bernard islands were main land, as the Louisiana commission contends and as the old maps would indicate, its outer boundary extends many miles further east and includes all the oyster territory in dispute. If the present mainland is

taken, Louisiana will lose a great deal of valuable territory.

There is no direct evidence on the point. Although the country in dispute is only thirty or forty miles from New Orleans,

Mississippi were created, and that Louisiana

cannot treat as mainland the islands, lakes

It remains for Louisiana to prove the

change that has taken place in the country;

and this is impossible to do by direct evi-

dence, and can be done only indirectly by

showing that equally marvellous changes

have taken place in other parts of the

Louisiana coast. Galveston island, for in-

stance, has changed its size and form with

Last Island was split in half in 1856, and

is five islands to-day. But Chandeleur

Island, which is situated exactly like St.

Bernard and is really a continuation of St.

Bernard, shows the greatest change. It

was one island of old and is still called

Chandeleur Island, in the singular, al-

though, at a minimum, there are twenty-

Stretching a distance of fifty or sixty

miles of old, the island was covered with

wax myrtles from which the early French

settlers made their candles, "chandelles,"

and from which the island gets its name.

The complete destruction of the trees left

It is a dike or barrier to Louisiana, and

nearly every Gulf hurricane strikes it

squarely and chops it into more islands.

The United States Government used it

once for a quarantine station and erected

a substantial building thereon, but a Gulf

storm destroyed the place so completely

that it was not possible to find a piece of

the timber. The island has since been

Taking the experience of the rest of the

Louisiana coast, evidence can be presented

showing a disposition of the coast line

to disintegrate before the hurricanes so fre-

quent there. It can be shown, therefore,

that what is said to have occurred in St.

Bernard is possible; but no witness, living

or dead, can prove when, how or under

what conditions they occurred. This is the point upon which the United States

THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Only 4,800 Miles Lacking to Com-

WASHINGTON, March 13 .- Railway prog-

ress and prospects in Latin-American coun-

tries are described in the report submitted

to the State Department by Charles M.

Pepper, who was appointed by President

Roosevelt to carry out the recommenda-

tions of the second International American

Conference held in Mexico two years ago

with regard to the Pan-American Railway.

A permanent committee was created by

that conference. Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis

of West Virginia is chairman and Andrew

Carnegie is a member. The other mem-

bers are the Ambassador from Mexico

and the Ministers from Peru and Guatemala.

was authorized by Congress.

\$150,000,000.

The appointment of a special commissioner

Commissioner Pepper visited fourteen

from New York to Panama and from Buenes

from New York to Buenos Ayres, and the

force measures prolonging its railway sys-

connection with the capital. Actual work

In the Argentine Republic the Govern-

ment is building the line from Jujuy to

Tupiza, in Bolivia, under a treaty with that

The report gives considerable importance

to the settlement of disputed boundaries

as a favorable influence in railway build-

ing. It cites the agreement between Chile

and the Argentine Republic under which

the disputed frontier has been delimited.

and as a consequence of which the Chilean

Congress passed a law guaranteeing for

wenty years 5 per cent. interest on a capital

of \$7,500,000 to secure the tunnelling of the

declares, will be very beneficial. Besides this, the overflow of private capital will

enourage railway enterprises both to meet the demand for supplies on the Isthmus and to provide for the international traffic during the period of construction work on the canal.

doner Pepper discusses markets

is in progress on the Mexican section.

Supreme Court will have to pass.

the island unprotected.

completely deserted.

four islands to-day, and probably more.

every great storm that struck it.

and sounds which constitute so large

part of St. Bernard parish.

its history is unknown. It was regarded as valueless until lately Signed With the Name of the Recently and seldom visited. The principal population consisted of Filipinos who seem to Betired President of the Federal Bank-72 Per Cent. Presperity Also have lost all power of tradition, for they do not even know when their colonies were Approved Down Bird Coler's Way. established there, or under what circum-When David Rothschild was president stances. They can remember no material

of the Federal Bank at 590 Broadway, he change in the country.

The old maps make St. Bernard solid insisted, for some reason, that he didn't have anything to do with the concern territory, but subject to overflow in storms, known as the Globe Security Company and do not give the bayous, lakes and at 150 Nassau street, which lends money to persons who need it badly enough to channels which cut it up into a hundred islands. It is argued that cartographers pay as high, sometimes, as 72 per cent. of a century ago did not worry over such year for the accommodation, and which triffing details in a country altogether unis trying to float an issue of bonds, secured inhabited and believed to be valueless. by the collateral on which it makes its The Mississippi contention is that the loans. So far as is known, no literature country is in practically the same condition put out by the company contains anyas it was when the States of Louisiana and

ROTHSCHILD AND GLOBE CO.

DISINTERESTED LETTERS ABOUT

MONEY LENDING OUTFIT,

had anything to do with the company. For instance, the company put out a pamphlet on or after Aug. 30, 1902, which contained a list of the officers, but Mr. Rothschild's name does not appear among them. Yet, as early as Aug. 21, 1902, letters were being sent out on the letter paper of the Globe Security Company, signed "D. Rothschild," whose contents indicated that the person who signed them was very much interested in the concern, and particu-larly in the sale of its bonds. Here is the letter so signed:

thing to indicate that Mr. Rothschild ever

the letter so signed:

GLOBE SECURITY COMPANY,

150 NASSAU STREET,

OFFICE, 729-7TH FLOOR,

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY BUILDING.

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 21, 1902.

DEARMR.—: Messrs. F. A. Stivers & Co. of Ann Arbor, Mich., I notice, have inquired in reference to our bonds to a number of different people, and it seems to me by this time they should know whether they are going to handle them or not. They also ask-us lately to send them more of our red books and advertising matter. Now the only reason I write this is because I think these people are good people and can work up the business good, and it is advisable for you to have a correspondence with them from where you are.

correspondence with them from where you are.

I also wish you would let me know what system you have to correspond with these people after you have seen them, how this is done. You know these people have to be shaken up a little bit after seeing them. I think you told me you had some kind of a system in writing direct to them. If you have please enclose a copy of the letter you write your agents. It is not necessary for you to know that I want you to do all in your power to make a success of the bonds. Hoping you are well and will have lots of success, Lam, yours truly,

P. S.—What do you think of going to Iowa from the place where you are at? I hear the farmers and every person in that State have more money then ever before. You know the banks are paying very small prices. I suppose the people are in the same position in Illinois and around the country where you are.

The same person had the same keen interest in the company's bonds two weeks later and was exhorting the company's agent to keep up the good work. In witness whereof the following letter:

In witness whereof the following letter:

GLOBE SECURITY CO.,
150 NASSAU STREET,
OFFICE, 729-7TH FLOOR.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY BUILDING.
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 6, 1902.
DEAR —: Your several favors of the 3d
received with contract of Cariton Taylor and
A. I. Stone, and the arrangement you made
with Mr. Hellpenstell, cashier of the People's
National Bank at Rock Island, is all right and
satisfactory. We have written Mr. Hellpenstell as you requested, and all your instructions will be fully carried out. Continue
the good work you are doing, and with best
wishes, yours truly, D. Rothschild.

The original of which this letter is a copy shows what appears to be a small "c" directly under the last letter of the word "Rothschild," and it has been so placed in the copy. On Sept. 11, 1902, the following letter was received by the same person who received those that appear above:

appear above:
Capital and Surplus, \$500,000.

THE GLOBE SECURITY CO.,
150 NASSAU STREET.

Bond Department.

New York, Sept. 11, 1902.

DEAR—: Yours of the 8th is received, also your letter to Miss Lamont, all of which are entirely satisfactory, and I enclose you cashier's cheque for \$269 to cover your expense account. I also enclose you a copy of a form of letter that we have been sending your agents when we receive their contracts, from which you will see that we have already asked them to send us a list of their clients, &c., so we can send them literature and write them, and they are beginning to respond to this. We will also send them the personal letter as you suggest, which will no doubt do some good. As there are not so many, will have these letters written on typewiter countries and spent a year in his work. He thinks that it will not be many years before a through railroad journey may be taken do some good. As there are not so many, will have these letters written on typewriter and signed with your name, to give them all the effect of a personal letter.

I wrote you to Keokuk, Ia., on the \$th and enclosed a letter taken out of Mulholland's book from August Goerts, St. Louis, stating that himself and his friend had over \$50,000 in Mulholland bonds and suggesting that you call on him and try and interest him in our bonds, and hope you can do so.

We are getting out some nice literature now which will be ready in about a week to be sent to the agents and other clients, and will of course send you a lot of it. We will also have an advertisement in the American Banker this week and the New York Staats-Zeitung next Sunday and probably in the United States Investor; each of these papers will have good editorials about our bonds. We want to send you a lot of these papers next Monday so you can have them, and won't you please let us know by mail where to send them. We think you will be well pleased with this advertisement and the editorials, and we are also figuring on getting out some signs for agents, but will confer with you further about this later on.

Are pleased to report that we received an order for \$1,200 Class A bonds from E. S. Jameson, Marine City, Mich., to-day. Otherwise nothing new. Awaiting your further favors. I remain, very truly yours.

P. S. You may rest assured that we will get out the letters you desire for your agents in first-class shape and send them out in a very few days. Ayres to Lima. He says that 4.800 miles are will have these letters written on typewriter lacking to complete a through railway line labor cost of this construction he places at He says that action by Mexico on the north to extend its lines south to the border of Guatemala was taken about the same time that the Argentine Republic put in tem into Bolivia. Only 172 miles of line are lacking to connect the Isthmus of Tehuantepec with Ayutla on the border of Guatemala, and a section of thirty miles has to be built in the latter country to make through

In first-class shape and send them out in a very few days.

This letter is peculiarly interesting, because the writer seems to be particularly anxious that Mr. August Goerts of St. Louis should become interested in "our bonds." It is also interesting, because the person to whom it was sent identifies the initials "D. R." as being in the handwriting of the David Rothschild who recently got out of the presidency of the Federal Bank. In the following letter, however, the signature is bold and clear, and the person to whom it was addressed says that he is willing to swear that it is the signature of the former bank president. The letter follows:

Capital and Surplus, \$500,000. of \$7,500,000 to secure the tunnelling of the Andes, and by this means to establish through railway connection between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres. Commissioner Pepper says this railway will be completed within five years.

The report calls attention to the treaty ratified between Brazil and Bolivia in February of the present year for settling the Acre dispute. Under the treaty Bolivia gets an indemnity of \$10,000,000, the final payment of which is to be made by March 31, 1905. The stipulation is that this shall be spent chiefly in railway construction. The report quotes President Pando's message to the Bolivian Congress, in which he indicates the routes which should have preference, and first place is given to the lines between Tupiza and Uyuni and Oruro and La Paz, which form sections in the projected intercontinental system between Buenos Ayres and Lima.

The Panama Canal is given as one of the favorable factors toward railway development. The moral influence of the control of the United States, Commissioner Pepper declares, will be very beneficial. Besides this, the overflow of private capital will Capital and Surplus, \$500,000.
THE GLOBE SECURITY Co.
150 NASSAU STREET.

Bond Department.
NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1902.

Bond Department.

New York, Nov. 3, 1902.

My Dear —: Received your letters every day, and I see you are starting to make some progress in seiling bonds. Now keep this good work up and we will try to see if we cannot sell at least \$25,000 bonds in the next month. I know you can do it if you try very hard.

I appreciate everything you are doing, and I want to see you make a howling success of this bond issue. You know I have no time to go into detail about every item, but Mr. Caston and myself talk your letters over every day. I write to let you know I appreciate all you are doing. With kind regards, yours very truly.

All of the above letters were written on the letter paper of the Globe Security Company. The letters show that one D. Rothschild was bossing the job. It may be only a coincidence, but four days after the date of the last of the Globe series, printed above, was written, the following letter was indited to the same person who received the chees?

The Federal Bank of New York.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

NO. 590 BROADWAY.

D. Rothschild, President,
F. P. Abercrombie, Vice-President,
C. B. Outcalt, Cashler.

NEW YORK, NOV. 7, 1902.

C. B. Outcalt, Cashier.

New York, Nov. 7, 1902.

Mr. — I see you are complaining about the new improved book which we have gotten up on the red book. Now we do not want to do anything against your ideas, or anything whereby you claim you cannot do business in the way you would wish to do it. If you want your own literature in your own peculiar way, we do not object at all if you get it up yourself. I think it would be well for you to have all your ideas on paper when you return from your trip, and we can give it to the printer.

Hoping you will do a grand business, which I know you will if there is any to do, I am, very truly yours.

The initials with which this letter is signed are strikingly like the "D. R.'s" in the Globe series. After reading this letter

one might be led to conclude that David Rothschild, on Nov. 7, 1802, was directing some of the business, at least, of the Globe Security Company from the office of the president of the Federal Bank.

And as late as March 2, 1803, a David Rothschild—there was a David Rothschild who was president of the Federal Bank at that time—was still giving directions to agents of the Globe Security Company. This is shown by the following copy of a telegram transmitted by the Western Union Telegraph Company from New York to Grand Rapids, Mich.:

NEW YORK, March 2, 1803.

Advise you to remain at Grand Rapids and help Decker as long as prospects justify it. Think you can do good business there, and want you to work it thoroughly.

D. ROTHSCHILD.

Of course, the person who received the AT WORK PREPARING FOR IT. York's Superfluous Cash-The Donors.

to its very heart.

The burden of many preparations falls in the general stir of preparation. The housewives must buy new things

want you to work it thoroughly.

D. ROTHSCHILD.

Of course, the person who received the letters may be mistaken, and it may not have been, after all, the Federal Bank ex-president who signed the above epistles. So far as is known, though, there is no reason why the former banker should not have signed the letters if he wanted to. Neither is it apparent why he should be so insistent that he never had anything to do with the Globe Security Company, unless he happened to hear not long ago that Assistant District Kresel was very anxious to get at the real head of the Security company.

But no matter who may be the man behind its bonds for all it is worth. A person who is familiar with the bond end of the business said yesterday that before the end of last summer the concern had sold in the States of Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri, as well as in other parts of the country, about \$300,000 of these securities, and he was informed yesterday by a person having efficial Exprection with the concern that up great business of the year. From the Ghetto money is flowing for informed yesterday by a person having official connection with the concern that up to date something like \$500,000 of the bonds

had been sold.

It seems that the Globe people got the bond idea from John Mulholland, the ploneer in securities of this peculiar kind. Mulholland had sold a great many bonds, secured by the collateral on which he had advanced money. Finally, he concluded to turn his business into a stock company and invite an exchange of the outstanding bonds for stock in the new company. The exchange stock in the new company. The exchange was made attractive by the guarantee that the stock certificates would be redeemed on

sight.
The Globe people heard about this scheme The Globe people heard about this scheme of Mulholland's, and they sent an agent out, too, with Globe Security Company's bonds to offer in exchange for Mulholland stock to any of Mulholland's stockholders who thought that they would rather have bonds than stock on general principles. The Globe company's agent was able to exchange his bonds for \$99,700 of Mulholland stock. Then he hiked back to New York, and his company made an immediate demand on Mulholland for the cash.

Mulholland was put in a position wher he could not meet the demand, and he made a compromise with the Globe people by which he agreed to settle with them, on time which he agreed to settle with them, on time notes, for 50 per cent. of the face value of the stock they held. These notes have been met as they matured and the last will be paid, so Mr. Mulholland says, in April.

It was printed in The Sun on Sunday that C. B. Outcalt, who was cashier of the Federal Bank when Rothschild was the president, was inquiring for an agent in Ansonia, Conn., to sell the bonds of an unnamed client of the bank. He didn't state that the bonds were those of the Globe Security Company, but among the letters of recommendation for the bonds sent out as part of the Globe company's advertising matter is the following: matter is the following:

as part of the Globe company's advertising matter is the following:

The Federal Bank of New York.

No. 590 Broaddway.

No. 590 Broaddway.

Near Houston Street.

D. Rothschild, President.

F. P. Abercrombie, Vice-President,
C. B. Outcalt, Cashier.

New York, Sept. 13, 1902.

Dear Sir. In regard to the Globe Security Company of New York, who have referred you to us, we desire to say that we know the officers and directors of this company and regard them very favorably. They are men of good standing and business ability and have built up a large business in loaning money on collaterals and make good profits. We have full faith and confidence in their integrity and the bonds they issue secured with their collateral loins, and recommend them to you as a good investment. Very truly yours.

C. B. Outcalt, Cashier.

But there were others in this encommend

yours, C. B. OUTCALT, Cashier.
But there were others in this encomium album. In fact, Mr. Outcalt had other bankers right alongside of him. There was a letter from John Carraway, at the time second vice-president of the now defunct Equitable National Bank; whose cashier, Charles F. Broach, has just been sentenced to Sing Sing for five years, and there was another from an officer of the Guardian Trust Compony, whose president then was Bird S. Coler. Here is the Guardian Trust's bouquet:

ian Trust's bouquet: GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANT,
170 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, March 30, 1903,
Bird S. Coler, President.
R. Ross Appleton,
Ernest C. Brown,
George W. Fairchild,

Ernest C. Brown George W. Fairchild, Herbert H. Swasey, Secretary. Lathrop C. Haynes, Asst. Secr Lathrop C. Haynes, Asst. Secretary.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have made a personal examination of the Globe Security Company and believe the bonds issued by this company to be a good, safe and remunerative investment. The collateral for the bonds is held in trust by responsible trustees and is of a very good character. Their loans are amply margined and made on a very conservative basis and in all respects I consider these bonds to be above the average and I can recommend them for a good investment. Very truly yours,

LATHROP C. HAYNES.

In the same collection there is a report.

In the same collection there is a report on the company from Bradstreet's which ends as follows: 'The management is spoken of as very capable and energetic, and the of as very capable and energetic, and the company is doing a large and profitable business and meets its contracts promptly."

The date of this report is given as Feb. 9, 1903. It was learned yesterday that. Bradstreet's never made any such statement about the company on that date. On Feb. 14, 1903, it did make a report, which is somewhat different from that sent out by the Globe outfit for public consumption. Here it is: "The management is energetic, is doing a profitable business and is reputed to meet its contracts and is reputed to meet its contracts promptly. The Globe people were not satisfied, in

1903, with a report from Bradstreet's. They went to the Financial Mercantile Agency, which was then run by the noto-rious William C. Hickman, whose picture is rious William C. Hickman, whose picture is in the rogues' gallery and who has a brilliant career as a swindler. Hickman said that the Globe Security Company was the finest ever, or words to that effect.

ERRORS OF THE COLOR-BLIND. Inability to Distinguish Colors Leads to Amusing Mistakes.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. A well known oculist, who has an office on A well known oculist, who has an office on West Seventh street, while discussing some of the various defects of the human eye which are not noticeable to the ordinary observer, had this to say about color-blind people. "The world must be a curious place to color-blind people, of whom there are forty males and three females to every 1,000 persons. Some are blue-yellow blind, and everything seems either red, green or gray to them; others are red-green blind, and all things appear to them to be yellow, blue or gray of various shades, and others, again, perceive no distinction of color at all, but the whole world wears an unchanging aspect of dull gray.

To these last a visit to a picture gallery would reveal merely a collection of engravings or photographs. But the two former have the compensation of seeing their own two colors much more brightly than ordinary

two colors much more brightly than ordinary people.

The color blind do extraordinary things at times. An officer of the navy went one day to buy material for a coat, vest and trousers. He bought a blue coat and red trousers, believing them of the same color. A British Admiral painted a landscape and was very proud of his performance, but he made the tree red, thinking it was the same color as green. When he purchased a pair of trousers he chose green ones, suspecting them to be brown.

"An architect's pupil, being directed to copy the picture of a brown house, made the house green, the sky scarlet and the roses blue.

the house green, the sky scarlet and the roses blue.

"A post-office clerk was always short in his accounts because he could not distinguish the different colored stamps. And a sedate Quaker has been known to buy a green coat for himself and a red gown for his wife, thinking they were both brown.

"If you see a man in the street with a preposterous display of colors, charitably believe him to be one of the color blind.

"Just why the eyes of women are less defective in the matter of distinguishing colors than those of a man is one of the things in nature that is unexplained. The construction is the same, yet the woman's superiority in matching colors has always been recognized even where man has had the advantage of long experience."

PASSOVER FEAST AT HAND,

Prosperity It Brings to Storekeepers Here and in Faraway Lands-Russian Communities Kept Going With New

AND ALL THE EAST SIDE IS HARD

Passover, the great Jewish feast which commemorates the delivery of Israel from condage in Egypt, will begin a week from Tuesday, and already the Ghetto is astir

upon the housewives. Every utensil used in the feasts, all crockery and glassware must be new or must never have been used for any food in which there is leaven. Then, every one who can afford it desires to wear new clothes at Passover, so the stores share

They will buy them as cheaply as possible. Even how the campaign of bargaining is in full swing. Grand street, East Broadway, Hester street, Essex street, Canal streetall the stores that line them, and the pushcarts that line the stores, are doing the

Passover in a wide stream. Not only does it run into the stores and into the hands of the peddlers, but it is going into other lands, into Poland, to Russia proper, to Rumania and other lands where the relatives of the more prosperous American Jews reside.

"The New York Jews make Passove a prosperous time for the storekeepers of Russia as well as for those of their own city, said a Canal street merchant. "They help the foreign storekeepers all the year round, too, if you come to that. There are small towns and villages in Russia where, speaking from personal knowledge, I may say that nearly all business depends upon money sent from America to Jews abroad.

"Thousands of dollars flow into the tills of Russian shopkeepers at Passover time. If you do not think this possible, step around to the post office in Grand street and see what is going on there."

The Grand street post office presents a scene that confirms the storekeeper's words. For hours and hours every day now there is a line of people waiting their turn to send money through the mails to Russia. Not always is it being sent in the amiable Passover mood.

"They are always asking us for money over there in Russia, "grumbled one bearded father in Israel." "They think that as soon as a man reaches New York his pockets fill with money. America is a gold country, so they think. They know not of the slack times and the expenses. We all have relatives there and they all ask for something, and they are offended if we do not send them money." them money.

Passover is an especially profitable time for the matzoth bakers. Every family must have from ten to fifty pounds of matzoth or the bread baked without leaven. in commemoration of the bread baked in the heat of the sun in the time of the

in the heat of the sun in the time of the exodus.

The baking of Passover bread goes on for menths before Passover. It is prepared according to the peculiar laws regulating the making of unleavened bread for the feast, although nowadays these laws are not rigidly observed, and in America the introduction of mechanical methods into the preparation of this biscuitlike bread makes many a pious Jew shake his venerable head in despair over the degeneracy of the times. But the machinery facilitates the work and matzeth are produced with greater ease and in larger quantity than in the old countries, and more is consumed here.

consumed here.

The business constitutes an industry in itself, which employs hundreds of people in New York, because most of the matzeth used throughout the United States and Canada come, from New York. Several wealthy concerns are devoted entirely to the industry, although only once in the year are the matzeth in demand.

In every one of the matzeth bake shops there is a representative of the rabbis.

there is a representative of the rabbis, who is called a Mazgiach. His duty it is to see that the matzeth is made in compliance with rabbinical law. Thus even the big factories must not mix the matzeth dough in large quantities. Only a certain small quantity of flour and water may be related to the contract of the co

small quantity of flour and water may be mixed at one time. There are many rigid requirements to be observed. Nevertheless, the orthodox are muttering that even the Mazgiach in America does not make the bakers comply with the Torah strictly enough, and that many edicts of the law are passed over or slighted.

The traditional method of preparing the matzoth has suffered from modifications in New York. According to the law, when the small quantity of dough permissible is mixed, it must be rolled out at once under the direction of a superintendent, who gives each woman standing about the table a small quantity to roll and make into table a small quantity to roll and make into a cake. The cakes are supposed to be four

cornered.

Many of the New York bakers roll out the dough by machinery. That is a departure from the law. Another is the utilization of the small particles of dough left from each piece in the process of cutting it into

of the small particles of dough left from each piece in the process of cutting it into a cake. These are supposed to be thrown away, but the economical bakers use the dough again. They also make the matzoth round, finding that easier, but a special make of four-cornered matzoth is prepared for the use of the pious.

The agents for articles used at Passover time form a distinct business class. Some of them sell nothing else. There is Passover brandy and wine and tea and sugar, and there are other things peculiar to the great festival. Each agent asserts that his brand is the best. They are flocking through the Ghetto at present, going from family to family. Some have regular customers from year to year.

Not only must certain household goods used in cookery be new at Passover time, but every housewife takes special pains to clean house at this great season of the year and to have as many new articles of

clean house at this great season of the year and to have as many new articles of furniture as she can afford.

It is the most expensive festival of all the many in the Jewish calendar, and at the same time perhaps the merriest. It is the season of family reunions and of social sorting A general at most here. parties of all sorts. A general atmosphere of good will emanates from the Passover. Even many Christians participate, as special pains are taken by Jews to have their Christian friends partake of the Passover wine and the matzoth and other delicacies and peculiarities of the fare of the

festival.

Even the unorthodox and lax among the Jews come close to the Passover observances, not so much because of their religious meaning, but because of the cheerfulness of the time. As the Yiddish saying goes, they keep Passover not so much for the sake of Hadagah [the book of prayers for the occasion] but for the delicious kneidlach [the matzoth balls cooked in soup].

Point of View in Landscapes. From the Louisville Herald. The observations of Peter K. Patterson of Chicago concerning the English landscape says:

"The great disadvantage of a person de siring to look at an English landscape in that he will find an absence of fences to sit on, and the ground is usually too damp to allow one to lie at full length. While the rail fences of my own country. I would come to a pretty scene, and my legs sinking from under me, I would look about for a place to sit. The landscape gave no suggestion.

"How different in this land of ours! The "How different in this land of ours! The top rail of a good fence is as good a seat as one could wish. Of course, much depends upon the shape and position of the rail. Sometimes the upper rail may be sharp and knotted. One has to walk but a short distance, however, before a perfect seat can be found. Whenever a landscape is to be viewed in America I have found that nature has always put at man's disposal the properly shaped rail. "England is a poor place for one who has artistic tastes."

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HIS FRIENDS IN NEBRASKA WANT EVERYTHING HIS WAY.

Some Discussion There of a Plan to Dodge the Money Issue by Declaring the Last Two Platforms to Be the Belief of the Party Under the Old Conditions.

Neh March 16.-Nebrasks LINCOLN, Democrats who dislike to engage in a fight with Mr. Bryan, yet who long for close fellowship with the Eastern members of the party, have devised a plan by which they hope to effect a compromise between the warring elements.

Their plan is to begin the 1904 platform with a frank declaration that the Chicago and Kansas City documents expressed the belief and sentiments of the party under the then existing national conditions, but that the course of events has made it unnecessary at present to insist upon the adoption of the policies then believed to be best for the national welfare. They wish to supplement this with a statement that the Democratic party believes in the quantitative theory of money and stands ready, should the emergency again arise, to declare for some other method of increasing the volume of circulation than by asset currency or by any other means that places upor one coinage metal the burden of furnishing

the standard money of the world. It is argued for this plank that it is one that Eastern Democrats will agree to as a compromise measure, because it involves no present emphatic stand upon the money question, and that it will make the great mass of those who stood by Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900 feel that they are not changing face or recanting their former views. All opposition to Mr. Bryan going as a

delegate to St. Louis has been withdrawn. the conservatives believing that if he is permitted to go to St. Louis and make his fight there he will be willing to stand by the decision of the convention. They are willing that Mr. Bryan should be Nebraska's member of the platform committee. If he can be induced to abandon a declaration for free coinage and agree to some compromise that will not permit him to be justly accused of stultifying himself, they think all will be well. By thus giving him full opportunity to enforce his views both in the committee and on the floor, it is argued, they will so commit him that he must either bolt openly and walk out of the convention or submit to the majority. They do not think that Bryan will bolt openly, and hope by this means to put him in a pocket.

Lee Herdman, clerk of the Supreme Court who is the recognized anti-Bryan leader in the State, says:

"We are not asking Mr. Bryan to do any thing more than other equally loyal Demothing more than other equally loyal Demo-crats have done. The position we are willing to take is that assumed by Towne, Weaver and other former leading advocates of free coinage, including Senator Patterson and Senator Teller, who were original free silver men. It has meant no loss of pres-tige to them and it will mean none to Mr. Bryan.

Here in Nebraska, Mr. Bryan's chief "Here in Nebraska, Mr. Bryan's chief supporters no longer believe in free silver; but they do not believe he should be banished from the party councils. We shall insist upon his being chosen to go to St. Louis, but the Nebraska delegation will not be solidly for the insention of another free coinage plank. Here in Nebraska, the leading influences are not for Mr. Hearst, who has a few noisy supporters. The sentiment here is for Judge Parker or some other candidate with whom we can win."

can win."

R. L. Metcalfe, editor of the World-Herala,
who also edits Mr. Bryan's Commoner for

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him while he is away, insists that there wil be war to the knife.

"It is very good for these harmonizers," he says, "to tell us that they will not attempt to relegate Mr. Bryan to the rear. This declaration is doubtless prompted by the knowledge that they cannot do it and not by the desire to spare his feeling. and not by the desire to spare his feeling.
We propose to see to it that there shall be no yielding to the false plea of harmony and no senting of these men as delegates.

ind no sending of these men as delegates to the State convention.

Mr. Bryan does not talk very much should